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中国鬃蚤属一新种记述 (蚤目: 蠕形蚤科)

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1992年3月,从湖北省西北部神农架林区捕获的一只赤狐 (Vulpes vulpes hoole) 体上采得一批蚤类标本,经鉴定其中有一只雄蚤系鬃蚤属 Chaetopsylla Kohaut,1903,鬃蚤亚属 Chaetopsylla Kohaut,1903的一新种,为了尊敬王敦清教授在我国医学昆虫学研究方面所作出的贡献和近年来对作者工作给予的热情指导,谨将新种命名为王氏鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) wangi sp. nov.,以表敬意。

王氏鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) wangi 新种 (图1~4)

鉴别特征:本新种与大熊猫鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) ailuropodae Jeu, Wang et Li, $1991^{[1]}$, 圆头鬃蚤 C. (C.) globice ps (Taschenberg, 1880) [2], 近鬃蚤 C. (C.) appropinguans (Wagner, 1930) [3] 和宁夏鬃蚤 C. (C.) ningxiaensis Wang, Bai et Chen, $1990^{[4]}$ 相近似。但本新种: (1) 中胸背板具鬃2列; (2) 可动突前缘较直,顶端略平,具一前角,可动突顶端与不动突近等高;基节臼后缘离抱器体后缘的距离较近; (3) 阳茎端背叶钝圆,侧叶尖锥形,腹叶上突尖、下突甚短而尖朝上; (4) 后足第4跗节端长鬃达到第5跗节末端。上述四点的综合特征可与后4种鬃蚤区分。

雌性未发现。

新种记述: 体色较深。头部 (图1) 额突为脱落型,位于额缘中点略下方。额鬃4根,上位1 (2) 根细小,下位3 (2) 根较粗。眼鬃裂4根鬃。眼特大而色深。眼下颊叶具1根鬃(因标本受损外侧1根脱落)。后头鬃3列,分别为3、4 (3)、9根,背缘另有4根鬃,其间和前方具微毛10 (12) 根,触角窝背缘有小短鬃15根。触角梗节上有9根长鬃,其中有6根超过棒节末端。下唇须5节,末端微短于前足基节的长度。

胸部:前胸背板具鬃1列11根。中胸背板鬃2列,颈片内侧具1列完整假鬃,两侧共19根。后胸后侧片鬃2列11根;后胸背板侧区具2列7根鬃,其中后列有3根鬃较长,可达后胸后侧片鬃后列的基部。前足基节外侧鬃27根。前、中、后足股节除背缘有1列缘鬃外,近腹缘内、外两侧各有1列鬃。各足胫节后缘具切刻6个,外侧有鬃1列6(8)根。后足第2跗节端长鬃超过第4跗节末端,第4跗节端长鬃达到次节之端。

腹部: 第1背板背缘具鬃1列4根; 第2~7背板各具2列鬃,中间背板主鬃列8根鬃,第2~7背板气门下鬃数依次为5、4(5)、4、3、2(3)、3(2)根。基腹板具直线条的线纹

^{*} WHO/TDR 资助加强单位

区。无臀前鬃。

变形节: (图2) 第8背板在臀板前有8根小鬃,气门下具2根粗长鬃。抱器体较宽,其前背缘向后上方弧凸,近背外侧面至后端着生14根短鬃,后缘上段略具浅缓凹,下段圆凸,后缘具缘长鬃8 (6) 和16根较长鬃,近后亚腹缘具4根小鬃,基节臼外侧上缘和前、下方光裸无鬃,下内侧有12根鬃略呈 "L"字形排列弯向后方。可动突前缘较直,顶端略平,具一前角(图3)。可动突顶端与不动突近等高。第9腹板前臂骨化甚弱,近膜质,后臂末端具3 (4) 根小鬃。阳茎端背叶钝圆,端侧叶近尖锥形,腹叶上突尖,下突甚短而尖朝上(图4)。

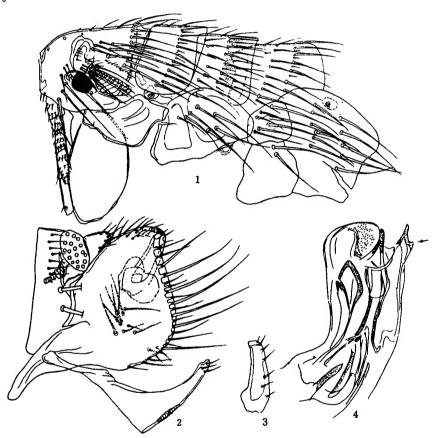


图1~4 王氏鬃蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) wangi sp. nov.

1. 3 头胸部; 2. 3 变形节; 3. 3 可动突; 4. 3 阳茎端, 示阳茎钩突伸展 (箭头处)

标本记录: 正模 $^{\circ}$,体长2.7 mm,于1992年3月6日采自湖北省神农架林区(北纬31°15′~31°57′,东经109°56′~110°58′,海拔约1 400 m)的赤狐($^{\circ}$ Vulpes vulpes hoole)体上,生境为落叶阔叶林带。标本存湖北省医学科学院寄生虫病研究所。

讨论: 王氏 鬃 蚤 新 种 仅 采 到 ♂ , ♀ 未 采 到 , 而 大 熊 猫 鬃 蚤 Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) ailuropodae Jeu , Wang et Li , 1991仅采到♀ , 无♂ 。新种产地距大熊猫鬃 蚤采集地四川省平武县直线距离约600 km , 两者是否同种值得注意。但从鉴别特征的 (1) 和 (4) 两点可以否定二者属同一种,而且宿主亦不同,从目前大熊猫鬃蚤所寄生的这种

动物大熊猫(Ailuro poda melanoleuca)^[5]分布地区和范围来看,仅局限分布四川、甘肃和陕西某些局部,其分布的地区与湖北神农架也有较宽的间隔区。因此,作者认为不可能是同一种鬃蚤。

髻蚤属髻蚤亚属5种鬃蚤检索表

1. 中胸背板鬃3列
中胸背板鬃2列
2. ♀第7腹板具侧鬃1列;第7腹板后缘具窄小圆凹至宽圆凹,交接囊管呈窄 C 字形(♂ 未发现)
♀第7腹板具侧鬃2列;第7腹板后缘具小浅圆凹,交接囊管呈宽 C 字形。 <a>プ 阳茎端侧叶牛角形 ····································
3. ↑ 阳茎端侧叶舌形。♀第7腹板后缘略凹或较直,交接囊管亦较细长 ························ 近鬟蚤 C. (C.) appropinguans
♂阳茎端侧叶尖锥形。♀第7腹板后缘有深凹,交接囊管亦较粗短
4. ♂抱器体稍窄,基节臼下外侧有4~5根鬃,下内侧具鬃6~16根垂直排列向腹方;臼的后缘离抱器体后缘距离较远;
可动突前缘较凹,末端低于可动突;阳茎端腹叶上突钝,下突甚短,尖向后方。♀第7腹板后缘具宽广圆凹
C. (C.) globiceps
★ 抱器体较宽,基节臼下外侧无鬃,下内侧具鬃12根略呈L字形排列弯向后方;臼的后缘离抱器体后缘距离较近;
可动突前缘较直,末端与不动突近等高;阳茎端腹叶上突尖,下突甚短,尖朝上(♀未发现) ************************************
······· 王氏鬃蚤 C. (C.) wangi sp. nov.

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A NEW SPECIES OF CHAETOPSYLLA KOHAUT, 1903 FROM HUBEI PROVINCE, CHINA (SIPHONAPTERA: VERMIPSYLLIDAE)

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Abstract

Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) wangi sp. nov. (figs. $1\sim4$)

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to Chaetopsylla (Chaetopsylla) ailuropodae Jeu, Wang et Li, 1991, C. (C.) globice ps (Taschenberg, 1880), C. (C.) appropinguans (Wagner, 1930) and C. (C.) ningxiaensis Wang, Bai et Chen, 1990. It differs from the above mentioned species in the following characters: (1) the mesonotum is with 2 rows of bristles, while the mesonotum of C. (C.) ailuropodae and C. (C.) ningxiaensis with 3 rows of bristles; (2) the anterior margin of the movable process is straighter, the apical margin is flat with an anterior apical angle, and its apex is as high as that of the immovable process; the distance from the posterior margin of acetabulum to the posterior margin of clasper is narrower; (3) the apical dorsal lobe of the aedeagus is blunt rounded, and the lateral lobe is sharp cone-shaped, and the upper process apex of the ventral lobe of the phallosome is sharp, the lower process is very short and the sharp tip points upward; (4) the longest apical bristle of the fourth hind tarsus reaching the end of the fifth tarsus (except C. (C.) globiceps). In addition, it differs from C. (C.) globiceps in the lower portion of the body of the clasper, which is broader, and its posterior margin is distinctly convex; there are no bristles at the front and below the acetabulum and also at the upper half of the outer surface of the body of the clasper; there are 12 bristles on the inner surface below the acetabulum and they are L-shaped arranged (fig. 2).

The new species is named in honor of Prof. Wang Dunqing for his outstanding contributions in the field of medical entomology studies in China.

The female has not been discovered yet.

Holotype male, body length 2. 7mm collected off *Vul pes vul pes hoole* from Shennongjia forest region (31°15′~31°57′N, 109°56′~110°58′E, about 1 400 m), Northwest of Hubei Province on Mar. 6,1992. Holotype is deposited in the Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Hubei Academy of Medical Sciences.